

FORMULARIO FISICA T-1

CINEMATICA

ACCELERAZIONE: $\ddot{\vec{r}} = \ddot{\vec{r}}_A + \ddot{\vec{r}}_B$

MUO: $S_B - S_A = \frac{V_B^2 - V_A^2}{2a}$

PARABOLICO: $\begin{cases} x(t) = V_0x t + \frac{1}{2} a x t^2 \\ y(t) = V_0y t + \frac{1}{2} a y t^2 \end{cases}$

$$x_t = \frac{2 V_0x V_0y}{a} = \frac{V_0^2 \sin(2\alpha)}{a}$$

$$P_{\text{inizio}} = \left(\frac{V_0x}{a}, \frac{V_0y}{a} \right)$$

$$t_{\text{volo}} = \frac{V_0x}{a} = \frac{2 V_0y}{g}$$

CIRCOLARE: $\omega = 2\pi/T \quad V_r = \omega r \quad a_c = v^2/r = \omega^2 r$

MCUA: $\begin{cases} \theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 \end{cases}$

STATICA

MOMENTO: $\vec{M}_A = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{F} \Rightarrow M_A = F_r \sin(\theta)$

EQUILIBRIO: $\begin{cases} \vec{F}_A = \sum F_i = \vec{0} \\ \vec{M}_A = \sum M_A = \vec{0} \end{cases}$

GRAVITAZIONE

FORZA: $\vec{F}_{AB} = -G \frac{m_A m_B}{r^2} \hat{r}_{AB}$

POTENZIALE: $U_G(A) = -G \frac{m_A m_B}{r_A}$

VEL AREOLARE: $\vec{r} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{r} \wedge \vec{v}$

PROP. CARPO CONS.

1) $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{p} = 0$

2) $\vec{L}_{AB} = U(A) - U(B)$

3) $\vec{F} = -\vec{V} U$

4) $\vec{V} \wedge \vec{F} = 0$

DINAMICA

OSCILLATORE: $x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \Phi_0) \rightarrow \dot{x}(t) = -A \omega \sin(\omega t + \Phi_0) \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

PENDOLO SEMPLICE: $\ddot{\theta}(t) = L \sin(\omega t) \rightarrow \dot{\theta} = V_0 / \sqrt{L/L}$

ATTRITO: $\mu = F/R_V$

LAVORO/ENERGIA

LAVORO: $L_{AB} = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \rightarrow L_{\text{grav}} = mgh \quad L_{\text{molle}} = -\frac{1}{2} (K(x-x_0)^2)$

POTENZA: $P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} \rightarrow \dot{L} = P dt$

FORZE VIVE: $L_{AB} = K_B - K_A = \frac{1}{2} m (V_B^2 - V_A^2)$

POTENZIALE: $L_{AB} = U(A) - U(B)$

CALCO/CONC: $L_T = L_C + L_U \rightarrow L_{\text{tot}} = E(B) - E(A)$

TERZO PRINCIPIO E UETI

QUANT. NOTO: $\vec{q} = m\vec{v} \rightarrow \vec{F} = q\vec{a}$

MOM. ANGOLARE: $\vec{P}_0 = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{q} = m\vec{r} \wedge \vec{v} \quad \text{con} \quad \frac{d\vec{P}_0}{dt} = \vec{F}_0 = \vec{F}_0 \wedge \vec{I}$

SISTEMA ISOLATO: $\begin{cases} \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = 0 \\ \vec{H}_{\text{ext}} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{\vec{P}}_0 = 0 \\ \dot{\vec{H}}_0 = 0 \end{cases}$

IMPULSO: $\vec{I} = \vec{P}_f - \vec{P}_0$

URTO ELASTICO: $\begin{cases} Q_A = Q_F \\ V_A = V_F \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} V_A = \frac{m_A - m_F}{m_A + m_F} V_{A0} + \frac{2m_F}{m_A + m_F} V_{F0} \\ V_{A0} = \frac{2m_A}{m_A + m_F} V_{A0} + \frac{m_F - m_A}{m_A + m_F} V_{F0} \end{cases}$

DINAMICA SISTEMI

SIST. DISCRETI: $\vec{P}_{\text{cn}} = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{r}_i \quad \text{e} \quad \vec{V}_{\text{cn}} = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{v}_i \quad \text{e} \quad \vec{a}_{\text{cn}} = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{F}_i \quad \text{e} \quad \vec{Q}_T = M \vec{V}_{\text{cn}} \quad \text{e} \quad \vec{P}_0 = \vec{P}_{\text{cn}} + M \vec{V}_{\text{cn}} \wedge \vec{V}_{\text{cn}} = \vec{P}_{\text{cn}} + \vec{V}_{\text{cn}} \wedge \vec{Q}_T$

SIST. CONTINUI: $\int d\vec{q} = \int d\vec{r} \wedge \frac{dr}{dt} \wedge \frac{d\vec{v}}{dr} \wedge \frac{d\vec{F}}{dr} \rightarrow M = \int_V \rho(r) r^2 dr$

MOMENTO D'INERZIA: $\begin{cases} I = \sum m r^2 \times \text{sist. disc} \\ I = \int r^2 dm \times \text{sist. cont} \end{cases} \quad \text{e} \quad \vec{P}_{\text{cn}} = I \vec{\omega}$

ENERGIA: $V_T = \frac{1}{2} I \vec{\omega}^2 + \frac{1}{2} M V_{\text{cn}}^2$

ELETROSTATICA

COULOMB: $\vec{F}_{AB} = \frac{q_A q_B}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}_{AB}$

DISTRIBUZIONI: $d\vec{q} = P d\vec{r} \quad d\vec{q} = \vec{r} dS \quad d\vec{q} = \lambda dl$

CAMP: $E = \frac{P}{q} \quad \vec{E}(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$

POTENZIALE: $V(A) - V(B) = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad V(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r}$

LAVORO: $L_{AB} = q(V_A - V_B) = -\Delta V$

ENERGIA POTENZIALE: $U = qV \quad \text{e} \quad \Delta K = -\Delta U$

KINET. MD: $\vec{H} = \vec{P}_0 \wedge \vec{E}_0 \rightarrow H = q E_0 \sin \theta$

FLUSSO: $\vec{D}(r) = \iint_S \vec{E} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } q < 0 \text{ e } S \\ \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} & \text{se } q > 0 \text{ e } S \end{cases}$

$$\iint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \iint_S \text{div} \vec{E} dS = \iint_S \vec{D} \cdot \vec{r}^* dS$$

CAMP. NOTEVOLI: $E(x) = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \epsilon_0 x} \quad (\text{filo}) \quad ; \quad E(x) = \frac{q x}{4\pi \epsilon_0 (x^2 + r^2)^{1/2}} \quad (\text{cilindro}) \quad ; \quad E(x) = \frac{q}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \left(sgn(x) - \frac{x}{|x|+r^2} \right) \quad (\text{disco}) \quad \rightarrow \quad E(x) = \frac{q}{2\pi \epsilon_0} sgn(x) \quad (\text{piano})$

POTENZIALE NOTEVOLI: $V(x) - V(0) = \frac{\lambda \ln(x/r_0)}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \quad (\text{filo}) \quad ; \quad V(x) = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 (x^2 + r^2)^{1/2}} \quad (\text{cilindro}) \quad ; \quad V(x) = \frac{q}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{|x|+r^2} - x \right) \quad (\text{disco}) \quad \rightarrow \quad V(x) = -\frac{q}{2\pi \epsilon_0} sgn(x) \quad (\text{piano})$

DENSITA' ENERGIA: $M_E = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$

CONDUTTORI / CONDENSATORI

- CONDUTTORE: $\vec{E} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \hat{A}$ (SUPERFICIE) $\vec{E} = 0$ (INTERNO)
- CONDUTTORE: $\vec{E}(r < R) = 0$ e $\vec{E}(r > R) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{A}_r \rightarrow V(r < R) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$ e $V(r > R) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$
- RESISTORE: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q_1 = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1} Q_0 \\ Q_2 = \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2} Q_0 \end{array} \right.$ $\quad G_1 = \frac{q_1}{R_1} \quad G_2 = \frac{q_2}{R_2}$
- CAPACITÀ: $C = Q/V \rightarrow C_{RAMO} = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d} ; \quad C_{SPERA} = 4\pi\epsilon_0 \left(\frac{Q_1 Q_2}{R_1 R_2} \right) ; \quad C_{SPERA} = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R$
- SERIE / PARALLELO: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_s = \sum C_i \text{ PARALLELO} \\ C_p = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{1}{C_i}} \text{ SERIE} \end{array} \right.$ e $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_s = \sum R_i \text{ SERIE} \\ R_p = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{1}{R_i}} \text{ PARALLELO} \end{array} \right.$
- ENERGIA: $U = qV \rightarrow U_{AB} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 D_{AB}} = U_{BA}$
- CONDENSATORE: $U_C = \frac{qAV}{2} = \frac{q^2}{2C} = \frac{CAV^2}{2} \quad C = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d} \quad \Delta V = Ed$

CORRENTE ELETTRICA

- CORRENTE: $i = dq/dt$
- OHM: $\Delta V = R_i \cdot i \quad R = \rho \frac{l}{A} \quad \Delta V + \sum \vec{E} = R_i \cdot i$
- RESISTIVITÀ: $R_i = \rho_0 (1 + LT)$
- FORZA ELETROMOTRICE: $\vec{E} = \Delta V$
- KIRCHHOFF: $\sum_{\text{IN}} i = \sum_{\text{OUT}} i - \sum_{\text{CIRCUITO}} i \quad \text{e} \quad \sum \vec{E}_{\text{CIRCUITO}} = R_i \cdot i$
- CIRCUITI: se $C_1 // C_2 \rightarrow \Delta V_1 = \Delta V_2$
se $R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow Q_1 = Q_2$
- POTER NELLA: $P = R i^2 = \Delta V i = \frac{\Delta V^2}{R}$
- ENERGIA DISSIPATA: $U_d = P \cdot t$

MAGNETOSTATICA

- FORZA LORENTZ: $\vec{F} = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$ $dF = i d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$
- MOTO CARICA: $R = \frac{mv}{qB} \quad T = \frac{2\pi m}{qB} \quad w = \frac{qB}{m}$
- LAPLACE: $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V d\vec{r}' \times \frac{(\vec{P}' - \vec{P})}{(P'^2 - P^2)^{3/2}}$
- BIDOT-SAVART: $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r} \hat{A}_r$
- FORZA TRA 2 FILI: $|F| = \frac{\mu_0 i_1 i_2 L}{2\pi d}$
- CAMPI NOTEVOLI: $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r} \hat{A}_r \quad (\text{FILO}) \quad \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i R^2}{2(L^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_0 i M}{2\pi (L^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \quad (\text{ANELLO}) \quad \vec{B} = \mu_0 N i \hat{A} = \mu_0 \frac{N}{L} \hat{A} \quad (\text{SOLENOIDE})$
- FORZE NOTEVOLI: $F_{AB} = \frac{\mu_0 i_1 i_2 L}{2\pi r} \quad (2 \text{ FILI})$
- PROPIETÀ CAMPO MAGNETICO: $\vec{V} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$
 $\vec{V} \times \vec{B} = 0$
- PASSO: $P = V_H \cdot T$
- FORZE NOTEVOLI: $F = \int_L d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$
- MOMENTO MAGNETICO: $\vec{m} = i S \hat{A} \quad \text{con} \quad \vec{M} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$

VETTORI

- NOTEVOLI: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{FILO} \\ \text{ANELLO} \\ \text{SOLENOIDE} \end{array} \right.$